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ACHIEVEMENTS AND INADEQUACIES IN METAL, FUEL ECONOMY AT SOVIET HEAVY MACHINE BUILDING PLANTS

PLANT USES METAL WASTEFULLY -- Moscow, Moskovskaya Pravda, 8 Jul 53

This year at the Podol'sk Plant imeni Ordzhonikidze, which produces steam boilers, evaporating units, and equipment for the petroleum refining industry, designers have saved the state 272 tons of metal by lightening many items. For example, the weight of the 67-SP forced-circulation boiler was reduced by 30 tons, and that of a water economizer by 8 tons, with no decrease in the quality of the products.

From this, it would appear that there is a well-organized program for metal economy at the plant. Further examination leads to a different conclusion. This year, the plant has wastefully used hundreds of thousands of rubles worth of rolled steel and pipe. On large boilers alone, 44 tons of metal were used unnecessarily.

All the efforts of designers and Stakhanovites come to naught because of the continuous substitution of one size of metal for another, which always leads to excessive use.

Supplies of metal received by the plant are adequate. However, deputy plant director Tsukerman and the chief of the supply department do not manifest the necessary care in their use. Every day, metal of the wrong diameter, size, or thickness is used, causing the waste to double or triple the calculated amount. Once this practice has been initiated, substitution must be continued to replace the metal already used. The designers daily sign dozens of permits for substitution, and are frequently obliged to increase the weight of parts or assemblies.

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As a result of this type of substitution, parts for the K-4 petroleum refining apparatus have proved to be 310 kilograms heavier than calculated by the designers. In May 1953, according to current data, 4 tons of metal were wasted in this way. Many tons of metal are wasted in the pipe and boiler-assembly shops.

The time has come to establish a system of supply under which materials would be received ahead of time, not just at the moment when they are needed.

Excessive tolerances on forgings cause a great deal of trouble for the machinists. It is safe to say that for every ton of forgings received in the metal shop, half a ton must be machined away.

Implementation of a suggestion which would save dozens of tons of metal awaits completion of a necessary die; this die has been in the making for almost 2 years, but still no one can say when it will be ready.

Practically nothing is being done to improve the dies in the press shop. For example, the bottoms of deaeration tanks, gas cylinders, and several other items should be of sheet steel 10-12 millimeters thick; metal 18-20 millimeters thick is being used, with the explanation that the dies are imperfect. It is strange that such wastefulness, occurring under the eyes of the chief engineer, remains unpunished.

In a plant which uses hundreds of thousands of tons of rolled steel and pipe monthly, there is room for a broad range of socialist competition in metal economy. The plant's chief technician treats this problem with indifference; the factory committee of the trade union has apparently forgotten that the plant promised to save 385 tons of metal in 1953, yet the plant fails to follow through in the metal-saving competition begun on the initiative of four Moscow plants.

WEIGHT REDUCTIONS SAVE METAL -- Petrozavodsk, Leninskoye Znamya, 7 Jul 53

The Novo-Kramatorsk Plant imeni Stalin has shipped a new horizontal forging press to the Tomsk Bearing Plant. The press is 6 tons lighter than previous models.

Three ESh-4-40 walking excavators are ready to be shipped out for use in the coal industry. These have each been lightened by 3 tons.

In 6 months, the plant has saved 1,500 tons of metal, and expects to have saved 4,500 tons by the end of the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

TURN METAL SAVINGS INTO PRODUCTION -- Riga, Sovetskaya Latvija, 31 Jul 53

This year, the Druzhkovka Toretzkiy Machine Building Plant imeni Voroshilov has saved 500 tons of rolled metal, with which it has turned out 1,500 mine cars.

SAVE TO PRODUCE EXTRA MACHINERY -- Moscow, Moskovskaya Pravda, 28 May 53

The Sverdlovsk Ural Heavy Chemical Machine Building Plant recently saved enough metal to manufacture a filter aggregate.

Over-all production costs at the plant were 5 percent lower in May than in January 1953.

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METAL, FUEL ECONOMIES -- Tashkent, Pravda Vostoka, 10 May 53

In the course of a year, the Sverdlovsk Uralmash Plant imeni Ordzhonikidze saved 57 tons of metal, 180,000 cubic meters of gas, 50 tons of solid and liquid fuel, and 15,000 kilowatt-hours of electric power. Labor consumption was cut by 35,000 norm-hours.

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